

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street between Dearborn and State. Evening of Rice's Surprise Party. "Babe in the Woods." Afternoon and evening.

Harvey's Theatre. Madison street, corner Monroe. Engagement of the New York Standard Theatre Company. "A Life Most Like a Life." Afternoon and evening.

Hayley's Theatre. Madison street, between Clark and Lasalle. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight. "Olive." Afternoon and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of Dennis Murray. "Innocent." Variety Olio.

Academy of Music. Related street, between Madison and Monroe. Afternoon and evening.

Hetherway Music Hall. Madison street, opposite McVicker's Theatre. Lecture by Prof. O'Neill. Subject: "Europe."

First Regiment Armory. Jackson street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues. Panoramic Pictures of the War of the Rebellion.

Exposition Building. Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Madame Anderson, the Pedestrienne.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

YORK CHAPTER, No. 149, R. A. M.—Regular Convening will be held at that hall, cor. Madison and Dearborn streets, on the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, 29th, 3d p.m., and 17th d. m., for work on the Royal Arch Degree. All members are cordially invited. By order of G. W. WILKINS, M. E. H. G. GOULIN, Secy.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1879.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of candidates for city offices is to be held next Tuesday, the 11th inst., and the Democratic Convention on the following Saturday.

The Wisconsin Legislature has virtually finished its business, and will be ready to disperse to-day. On the contrary, the Illinois Legislature has not even made a respectable beginning of its business, and at the present rate of progress will not disperse before the Fourth of July.

Gen. BYRNE was originally appointed as a Republican member of the POTTER Committee, but forthwith transferred his allegiance to the Democratic majority, and applied his not inconsiderable talents with great zeal and industry to the task of impeaching the tide of President HAYES. He has never for a moment acted with the Republican minority, and his report is that of an independent, guerrilla sort of Democrat, who is willing to throw a little moist dirt at his own crowd in order the better to be able to let fly his hard-baked bricks at the Republican Administration.

An attempt was made at yesterday's meeting of the Common Council to reconsider some of its extravagant appropriations for vestments, but it failed apparently because of the threat of an Alderman to move to strike out the appropriations for all the vestments if his particular one should be interfered with. It is for this very reason that the motion to reconsider ought to have prevailed, so that the taxpayers might have the benefit of the re-action. Once let the reconsideration get well started, and there would be some prospect that jealousy and retaliation would operate effectively in the direction of economy.

Very remarkable and exemplary award has been made to Dr. CHARLES W. HACKETT, a plaintiff in the United States Circuit Court at Boston. He entered a car of the Eastern Railroad last October, and was forced to stand, no seat being vacant in the cars to which he could gain access, although a ticket car entirely empty was attached to the same train. In running a sharp curve he was thrown against a stove, and received nervous injuries which paralyzed the entire lower portion of his person. There is no hope of his return to health. The jury has given him a verdict decreeing that the Eastern Railroad shall pay him \$39,500, an amount of damages unprecedented in the annals of similar litigation.

The responsibility of forcing an extra session was in the latest hours of the Senate and House brought directly home to the Democratic party. An opportunity was given for the setting aside of the political controversy for the time being, and of permitting a temporary truce without prejudice to either side. It was proposed, by Mr. FOERSTER in the House and Mr. WIRGIN in the Senate, that the rules be suspended and a bill passed continuing for six months from July 1 the present appropriations for those branches of the Government not otherwise provided for. To have agreed to this reasonable proposition would have involved no surrender of principle on the part of the Democrats; they would have the power to enforce their demands at the next session of Congress, having in both Houses a full working majority. Their refusal to give the Government a life for even so short a time as six months made the extra session a necessity.

The news from France is not very encouraging for the stability of moderate Republicanism in that country. The present confusion in the Government indicates that it is drifting into the same old channel that has carried it to ruin so many times before. The Republican party was originally made up of Radicals and Conservatives, and has achieved a wonderful success. Monarchism was crushed down, and, under the lead of GAMBIER, the Radicals succeeded in throwing MacMAHON over, and organizing a Cabinet that was largely Moderate. The present move grows out of the sympathy of the army. The revolution, preceded by

Radicals with the Communists or Reds and aimed at the overthrow of the Conservatives. Once they are wiped out, the Radicals and Reds will have control, and there is no indication that the power will not speedily pass into the hands of the Ultra Radicals. Then it will only follow precedent, when the French people arise in revolution and disorder as they have done before. The crisis is sufficiently grave to warrant the apprehensions of the London Times, that "The consequences may not merely be the fall of the Ministry, but the revival of a confusion and weakness which must tend to paralyze the French Government and lower the influence of France abroad."

The majority-report of the POTTER Committee on the cipher dispatches is a most remarkable document. Its form and feature are alike unique and noteworthy. It is brief and studded in its growth, as if its authors had little pride in its cultivation and reading. It bears the impress of studied neglect, and all or most of its outgrowths are of a strictly negative character. Scarcely is the faintest blush of the hundreds of sweet-scented and highly-colored cryptograms is visible in its countenance, and the reading of this highly-conservative Democratic document would almost lead to the belief that POTTER and his partisan friends had, through the evidence, used some railroad tunnel for a telescope and had looked through the wrong end. Yet even this brief document must have its noticeable feature, which will strike the reader as the outgrowth of disappointment and dismay at the revelations resulting from these deciphered messages. For the "misguided" men who bore the brunt of the bribery negotiations it has a word of sympathy mingled with regret that their transactions were published to the world, whereby the Democratic leaders were greatly shocked and scandalized. It is only when they lift the stone from the tomb of the late WILLIAM ORTON that they show to the world how much real courage they possess. This was their only opportunity, and they seized upon it, knowing that dead men tell no tales, and are equally unable to defend themselves from the ungenerous charges of the partisan investigator. The outcome of this cipher investigation, as shown by this sickly summary given to the country by the POTTER majority, only illustrates the fact that the Democratic party has not yet attained to such a state of perfection as will enable it to curb the unwholly ambition of its leaders or prevent the oft-recurring blunders of its rank and file.

SHALL THERE BE ANOTHER CIVIL WAR?

The revolutionary proceedings of the Demo-Confederate party in the two Houses of Congress do not argue much for the protection of the peace and harmony of the country, or for the preservation of even the forms of constitutional government. The Democratic party has been in a majority in the Lower House of Congress for four years past, and, using that majority in the closing hours, they have refused to make appropriations for the support of the army, and for the support of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, unless the other branch of Congress and the President consented to repeal certain provisions of the statute law. These provisions were: 1. So much of the law of Congress regulating the manner of holding elections for Members of Congress as provided for the appointment of an equal number of Supervisors from both parties by the Courts to their election, and the encouragement of Northern doughfaces bidders for the vote of the "Solid South," and poured out a flood of passionate rhetoric in eulogy of the "Lost Cause," justified the right of secession, reaffirmed it with fresh malignity, cracked their whips at loyal men as they did before the War, and, with brazen audacity, began the old work of attempting to bully and browbeat the North. Their audacity, however, did not pass without rebuke. One old lion was roused, and his savage reply dazed the Brigadiers, who flushed with the possession of place and power, had evidently fancied they could flout their treason with impunity, and that the old spirit of the North had cooled down in the long years that have followed the close of the War. The reply of old ZACH CHANDLER to the brawling, roaring Rebels around him is one of those brief, vivid, terse, indissoluble utterances which are only struck off at white-head, and contain volumes in sentences. It was like the sudden blast of a whirlwind or the crash of a thunderbolt, and its effect was best shown by the failure of the Rebels to reply to it. As a speech which ought to be preserved by every man in the North, we reproduce it. Mr. CHANDLER rose and said:

"Mr. PRESIDENT: Twenty years ago I, in company with JEFFERSON DAVIS, stood up in this chamber and with his sword by Almighty God that I would support the Constitution of the United States. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS came direct from the cabin of a cabin boy, and took the oath with me to be faithful to this Government. During four years I sat in this body with JEFFERSON DAVIS, and saw the preparations going on from day to day for the overthrow of this Government. With treason in his heart and perjury upon his lips he took the oath which was made to him in this chamber, and in the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, made careful preparations for the event that was to follow. Your feet were scattered wherever the white blood of water was found. You were where they could not be found to put down a rebellion. Your armies were scattered all over this broad land where they could not be used in an emergency. Your Treasury was depleted until your bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, principal and interest, were in default to us for \$88,000,000. Preparations were carefully made. Your arms were sold under an apparently innocent clause in an Army Bill providing that the Secretary of War might in his discretion sell such arms as he deemed best for the interest of the Government to foreign powers. Your Treasury was depleted until it was plant the telegraph poles with them as it were. The *Scientific American* says that a man takes a bundle of cartridges and a crowbar; drives the crowbar into the ground four or five feet; pulls it out and drops in a cartridge; lights a time fuse and drops it on top of the cartridge, and starts on. By the time he has walked 200 feet, to where the next telegraph pole is to be planted, the cartridge lets off in the last hole explodes, and makes a hole in the ground four or five feet, and drops around a team and poles, and set up a pole in each of these holes, and tramps the dirt around firmly. In this way four men can set up 120 poles a day, at a cost of only one-third of that required where the poles are dug in the ordinary way.

JUDGE BLODGETT'S REPORT.

Judge BLODGETT's friends are much disappointed at the report made in his case, and are inclined to charge the Congressional Committee with unfairness. They contend that the report ought to have been vindicated or acquitted Judge BLODGETT; in other words, that he should have been exonerated completely, or presented for impeachment, that he might have a proper opportunity to defend himself. It is not unnatural that those who are warmly attached to Judge BLODGETT personally, and who entertain the fullest faith in his integrity (and their number is large), should have expected a thorough vindication, even to the extent of condemning the "three young men" who acted as memorials. On the other hand, those who read PASCOTT KNOTT's report carefully and without prejudice either way will be able to understand that, while the evidence taken was not enough to warrant the impeachment of Judge BLODGETT, it was not that fact which would scarcely relieve him of all responsibility for such surroundings, nor justify the Committee in ignoring the reprehensible transactions of the Bankrupt Court. The Committee would scarcely have discharged their duty to Congress and the people if they had not been exonerated from the charge of defaming Judge BLODGETT, so long as the evidence before them did not connect him criminally and corruptly with certain disreputable transactions, must be approved in justice to Judge BLODGETT and the public interests. At the same time, the proof produced by the memorialists of swindles and abuses by others in their places with the encouragement of Northern doughfaces bidders for the vote of the "Solid South," and poured out a flood of passionate rhetoric in eulogy of the "Lost Cause," justified the right of secession, reaffirmed it with fresh malignity, cracked their whips at loyal men as they did before the War, and, with brazen audacity, began the old work of attempting to bully and browbeat the North. Their audacity, however, did not pass without rebuke. One old lion was roused, and his savage reply dazed the Brigadiers, who flushed with the possession of place and power, had evidently fancied they could flout their treason with impunity, and that the old spirit of the North had cooled down in the long years that have followed the close of the War. The reply of old ZACH CHANDLER to the brawling, roaring Rebels around him is one of those brief, vivid, terse, indissoluble utterances which are only struck off at white-head, and contain volumes in sentences. It was like the sudden blast of a whirlwind or the crash of a thunderbolt, and its effect was best shown by the failure of the Rebels to reply to it. As a speech which ought to be preserved by every man in the North, we reproduce it. Mr. CHANDLER rose and said:

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A paper has adjourned without making any appropriation for the army or for the support of the civil departments of the Government. In the debate on Monday night Mr. GARFIELD called the attention of the House to the semi-official notice given in the Democratic Washington organ, which read:

"We are authorized to state for the benefit of HAYES and his miserable gang [meaning the Republicans], and for the information of any possible Democratic who may hesitate or feel weak in supporting the party, that it is the desire of the party to have the election of the President suspended and a bill passed continuing for six months from July 1 the present appropriations for those branches of the Government not otherwise provided for. To have agreed to this reasonable proposition would have involved no surrender of principle on the part of the Democrats; they would have the power to enforce their demands at the next session of Congress, having in both Houses a full working majority. Their refusal to give the Government a life for even so short a time as six months made the extra session a necessity.

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the disbandment of the army, is a direct delivery of the nation over to the hands of the lawless,—surrender of law, authority, government, the courts and police power, and the erection of the Mob as the sole authority throughout the land. Indeed, THURMAN and HAWKES both declared that, unless this law punishing frauds and protecting the ballot-box was repealed, it was doubtful whether there would ever be another election of President by the people! Here was an open threat that, with the abolition of the army and the withholding of all appropriations, the Government would of necessity fall before the Mob, who would usurp all authority and eventually install the Democratic party in power, or dissolve the Union.

Under these threats and menaces, Congress adjourned yesterday at noon, without passing the necessary appropriations for the army or for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, thus leaving the Government helpless without these essential means of defense and preservation. The President will call an extra session of Congress to meet on the 18th of the present month. The political situation will be changed in the new Congress. The Senate, which has been Republican, will then have a Demo-Confederate majority of 10, while the late House, which commenced with the disbandment of the army from their section upon their solemn pledges that all classes of people should have their rights under the laws of the States and the Constitution of the United States, has seen them violated. The political situation will be changed in the new Congress. 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FOREIGN.

The Political Situation in France Not at All Encouraging.

Relentless War Between the Extreme Radicals and Conservatives.

The Former Faction Fast Undermining the Present Ministry.

Nihilist Movements Confronting the Authorities at St. Petersburg.

Debate on the Gab Bill in the German Reichstag.

FRANCE.

DE MARCER'S SUCCESSOR.

PARIS, March 4.—Leperre succeeds De Marcer as Minister of the Interior. A Cabinet Council, to be held this evening, will appoint a successor to Leperre in the Ministry of Commerce.

THE LONDON "TIMES" COMMENTS.

LONDON, March 4.—The Times in its leader says: "News from France is much to be lamented. The Cabinet has been severely damaged, and has lost its position in the Chamber. The consequences may not merely be the fall of the Ministry, but the revival of a confusion and weakness which must tend to paralyze the French Government and lower the influence of France abroad. England relies on the co-operation of France in the whole course of Eastern affairs."

THE POLITICAL AGITATION.

LONDON, March 4.—A Paris correspondent writes that M. Clemenceau has succeeded Gambetta as leader of the Extreme Left. The opponents of the present Ministers allege that the latter are under the direction of Gambetta and Clemenceau.

Mondays sitting was not calculated to dispel this idea. The Cabinet knows that their only hope of creating a solid conservative majority is by breaking with the Extremists. It was thought that Monday would witness this schism. In fact, it was Clemenceau's speech which was Ministerial. Marce's des was weak, because he declared he spoke for himself alone; in other words, that he no longer had confidence in his colleagues. There were no other speakers. The Right enjoyed in silence the last agony of the member of the Republican Cabinet, while other Ministers seemed unconcerned in the duel. Clemenceau submitted the order of the day, declaring Marce's explanations insufficient.

M. Rameau, in order to try and save De Marce, suggested the suspension of the sitting for a quarter of an hour. In the interim De Marce was told the Clemenceau resolution would be carried unless he resigned on an order of the day, pure and simple. To this he agreed. Clemenceau withdrew his motion, and accepted the order of the day pure and simple as differing from it only in form. Almost the entire Chamber voted for the order. Only a few faithful friends abstained from voting. De Marce is thus vanquished in overwhelming fashion. The Ministry has once more yielded to the Extreme Left; the mountain has once more crushed the Girondins. France will now learn that on her ready political horizon rises a new candidate (M. Clemenceau), who aspires to control those already in office, or on the eve of being so. The disdaining order of the day, almost unanimously voted, is one of those abroats no Cabinet can long put up with. Unless the Ministry can find a patriotic and courageous majority, it had better fall in bœuf, upholding the flag of social conservatism, than fall piecemeal like a dilapidated house. This is the feeling of almost all who witnessed this painful sitting, and it will be shared by the reflecting portion of the public."

THE IMPEACHMENT PROJECT.

Waddington and Leroyer have had an interview with the Electoral Commission, at which they strongly deprecated impeachment on the ground of public agitation involved in a prolonged trial, the inconvenience of summoning military witnesses, and the bad effects both at home and abroad. The Commission has deferred its decision until Wednesday.

GAMBETTA'S PROGRAMME.

LONDON, March 4.—A correspondent at Paris states that Gambetta took office as President of the Chamber of Deputies on the understanding that he would not refuse to form a Cabinet in the event of the overthrow of the Waddington Ministry. In such event he would be President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A strong majority of the Committee on the Ministry of the 16th of May still incline to recommend impeachment.

London is going to write an appeal, we shall have the scandal at last. Has he, however, the right to do so?

GERMANY.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND'S CLAIM.

BERLIN, March 4.—It is stated that negotiations are pending for a compromise between Prussia and the Duke of Cumberland.

THE GAG-BILL TO DAY.

BERLIN, March 4.—The Reichstag to-day discussed the Parliamentary Discipline bill.

The Secretary of State, Dr. Friedberg, of the office of Justice for the Empire, defended it, and hoped that when it was referred to the Committee some expedient would be found to bring about an agreement. He admitted that unfavorable criticism on the bill by the press and Diet of several States did not inspire the Federal Government with much hope of its adoption. They nevertheless considered themselves bound to introduce it in the Reichstag. They were far from desiring to interfere with the autonomy of Parliament, but the parliamentary rules of self-government were insufficient.

It was universally recognized as intolerable that the speaker amenable to criminal law enjoyed immunity if used in Parliament.

Herr Leaser condemned the bill, but advised that all further discussion be in plenary sitting, instead of committee.

Bismarck pointed out that Federal Councillors were amenable to the law for all their statements. The bill was intended to enhance the dignity of the Reichstag by strengthening the authority of its President, and to hinder the propagation of exciting Socialist speeches. It must be regarded as a means of combating further Socialist agitation, not as interference with the rights of Parliament. The dangers of Socialism were not yet so far removed as to render it possible to dispense with interior measures.

The debate was adjourned.

SOCIALISTS ARRESTED.

VIENNA, March 4.—Many arrests of So-

cialists have been made in Lemberg and Cracow.

NOT MUCH HOPE.

BERLIN, March 4.—In the debate on the Discipline bill to-day, Bismarck declared he would not thrust benefits upon the Reichstag. He said he did not believe the bill would pass. He had never had much hope of it. He trusted the Reichstag would continue to support the Government against the Socialists.

Bismarck announced that the Government would not relinquish the struggle on account of the hostile vote.

RUSSIA.

Nihilist Activity.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—It is certain that there is unit activity among the revolutionary classes in Russia. They display almost incredible boldness. A publication, declaring that the Governor of Charkoff had been condemned to death by the Russian Socialist party for the inhuman treatment of political prisoners, and that the act of assassination was consequently executed by one of that party, was openly posted in the halls of the University on the day after he was shot. It is believed in St. Petersburg that the Nihilists are interested in spreading reports concerning the plague. It is said that two of Prof. Botkin's assistants are leading Nihilists.

The day before the bulletin was issued concerning the sick footman, they went about declaring exultingly that Prof. Botkin had a case of the plague in his hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—A Medical Commission has been appointed to investigate the alarming prevalence of diphtheria in South Russia.

A POLICE SURPRISE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—The Official Messenger says: "The police discovered a secret printing press at Kieff. On entering the apartment they were met by a storm of bullets. One officer of the gendarmerie was killed and two gendarmes were wounded. Eleven men and five women were arrested. Four of the former were dangerously wounded."

THE CONSPIRATORS' DEN.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—On the premises in Kieff upon which the gens d'armes made the descent were found and seized printing material, counterfeit seals of various public departments, forged documents, revolutionary pamphlets, and a number of revolvers and pistolards.

BULGARIA.

NOT A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

LONDON, March 4.—The Times, commenting on the Eastern situation, says: "Whether by the action of Russia or otherwise, the attention of the Powers will probably be called to Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Assembly began its session very mildly, and so deliberately that there is little hope of a conspiracy being discussed before the close of the Russian occupation, but the representation of the member of the Republican Cabinet, while other Ministers seemed unconcerned in the duel. Clemenceau submitted the order of the day, declaring Marce's explanations insufficient.

M. Rameau, in order to try and save De Marce, suggested the suspension of the sitting for a quarter of an hour. In the interim De Marce was told the Clemenceau resolution would be carried unless he resigned on an order of the day, pure and simple. To this he agreed. Clemenceau withdrew his motion, and accepted the order of the day pure and simple as differing from it only in form. Almost the entire Chamber voted for the order. Only a few faithful friends abstained from voting. De Marce is thus vanquished in overwhelming fashion. The Ministry has once more yielded to the Extreme Left; the mountain has once more crushed the Girondins. France will now learn that on her ready political horizon rises a new candidate (M. Clemenceau), who aspires to control those already in office, or on the eve of being so. The disdaining order of the day, almost unanimously voted, is one of those abroats no Cabinet can long put up with. Unless the Ministry can find a patriotic and courageous majority, it had better fall in bœuf, upholding the flag of social conservatism, than fall piecemeal like a dilapidated house. This is the feeling of almost all who witnessed this painful sitting, and it will be shared by the reflecting portion of the public."

OCUPATION PROLONGED.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Trieste says there seems to be little doubt that the Russian occupation of Bulgaria will be prolonged six months. Negotiations to that end are now progressing.

ANOTHER STORY.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Peshkova says the Powers seem more than ever determined on the full execution of the treaty of Berlin. They do not appear to favor the exclusion of the Turks from the Balkans or the appointment of a foreign Governor of Roumelia.

AT SILVER CITY, NEV.

WINONA, Minn., March 4.—The Chicago Building and Superior Docks, belonging to the Keeck Northern Line, lying in winter quarters at Alton Slough, just above the mouth of the Missouri, were totally destroyed by fire at noon today. The boats were valued at \$15,000 each. Several men were injured by the falling debris, none fatally.

A special from Chardon, Geauga County, O., says the Chardon House, owned by Benton & Co., together with several barns, was destroyed by fire last midnight. Loss about \$10,000; partly insured. There is much excitement in the village, as it is generally believed it was an attempt to burn and rob the town.

NEAR ALTON, ILL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—The Vandalia Railroad building, at Alton, took in the finest structure of the kind in the State, costing \$150,000, was damaged by fire at 12 o'clock to-day to the extent of \$12,000. The flames were confined to the Mansard roof and the chapel which were destroyed. While a number of firemen were working in a narrow staircase of the chapel the flames burst in upon them from the roof, injuring James Cross badly about the head, severely bruising Clark Bolander above the shoulder, and burning John Wissie on the face and hands. Cross was in a critical condition, and his recovery is doubtful. The building was insured for \$30,000, in the Royal of Liverpool, Continental, and Phoenix of New York for \$10,000 each.

IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, O., March 4.—The Buckeye Building, at Alton, took in the finest structure of the kind in the State, costing \$150,000, was damaged by fire at 12 o'clock to-day to the extent of \$12,000. The flames were confined to the Mansard roof and the chapel which were destroyed. While a number of firemen were working in a narrow staircase of the chapel the flames burst in upon them from the roof, injuring James Cross badly about the head, severely bruising Clark Bolander above the shoulder, and burning John Wissie on the face and hands. Cross was in a critical condition, and his recovery is doubtful. The building was insured for \$30,000, in the Royal of Liverpool, Continental, and Phoenix of New York for \$10,000 each.

COLLISION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—The passenger-train on the Vandalia Railroad, due here at 9 o'clock this evening, ran into a coal-train at the eastern end of the stock-yards, switch about three miles from East St. Louis, to-night. Engineer, Fireman, and Fireman, Morris, of the Vandalia, had a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and a meeting was arranged for a uniform system of working by all the Western roads. A engine was on the road to St. Louis, and was to be on the road to the west, but has not returned yet, nor no more particulars can be given at this writing.

CAUGHT IN A SHAFT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—A shocking accident occurred at the iron works of J. J. Senn, in Racine, this morning. A young man, name not given, was caught on a rapidly revolving shaft, thrown to the ground, one of his thumbs literally torn from its socket, both legs broken, and otherwise badly injured. The revolver of the victim is considerably doubtful.

RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.

GLEN FALLS, N. Y., March 4.—While the Rev. Mr. Stray, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at East Lake George, was exhibiting a revolver to his wife last night it was discharged, wounding her. Thinking he had thus accidentally killed his wife, he placed the revolver to his own head and fired. The wounds of either are not thought to be fatal.

AT WINONA, MINN.

WINONA, Minn., March 4.—The Chicago Building and Superior Docks, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss, \$8,000; insurance, \$4,500. The building was owned by Otto Troost; insured for \$4,000. An adjoining building, owned by A. S. Gregory & Co., crockery, was considerably damaged; fully covered by insurance.

AT SILVER CITY, NEV.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—A fire at Silver City, Nev., this morning, destroyed eighteen buildings on both sides of Main street, including the station-house, a few small business-houses, and a number of residences and lodging-houses. Total loss about \$50,000. Insurance light. The fire started in a Chinese wash-house.

INDIANS.

He Is Wanted, and Will Not Come—An Unpleasant Outlook.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 4.—A Portland Superior and Detective, belonging to the Keeck Northern Line, lying in winter quarters at Alton Slough, just above the mouth of the Missouri, were totally destroyed by fire at noon today. The boats were valued at \$15,000 each. Several men were injured by the falling debris, none fatally.

FALCON.

LONDON, March 4.—The Bolton cotton operators have decided to accept a reduction of 10 per cent in wages.

In the House of Commons to-night Trevor's motion for the further equalization of the borough and county franchise was defeated. It was energetically opposed by Sir Stafford Northcote, and rejected—291 to 226.

SUSPENDED.

LONDON, March 4.—Hot-top Mill, at Burnley, running 600 looms and 20,000 spindles, has suspended operations. The depression is severe. Other mills continue closed, and one more is expected to close this week.

DEPRESSION.

THE SOLID MEN of Cincinnati Strike a Well Full of Gold.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., March 4.—A number of the wealthiest citizens of Cincinnati are greatly excited to-day over reports of a strike of gold in the Ohio River, near the mouth of the Mississippi.

The information states that a very rich vein of gold has been reached in the 200-foot level, and that it furnishes ore yielding from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per ton in gold and silver.

It is understood that all the miners here have been satisfied, and that numerous individual beneficiaries by the memorandum left by the testator with William H. Vanderbilt will receive their full claims.

A BIG THING.

The Solid Men of Cincinnati Strike a Well Full of Gold.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PIOTON, March 4.—The Republican Central Committee met to-night. All the members were present but one. The Hon. John C. New was elected Chairman to succeed the late Judge Blair. Very hopeful speeches were made, among others by Gen. Ben Harrison, and it was determined to go at once into the work of organization. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Chairman.

AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, March 4.—The Reichstag to-day discussed the Parliamentary Discipline bill.

The Secretary of State, Dr. Friedberg, of the office of Justice for the Empire, defended it, and hoped that when it was referred to the Committee some expedient would be found to bring about an agreement. He admitted that unfavorable criticism on the bill by the press and Diet of several States did not inspire the Federal Government with much hope of its adoption. They nevertheless considered themselves bound to introduce it in the Reichstag. They were far from desiring to interfere with the autonomy of Parliament, but the parliamentary rules of self-government were insufficient.

It was universally recognized as intolerable that the speaker amenable to criminal law enjoyed immunity if used in Parliament.

Herr Leaser condemned the bill, but advised that all further discussion be in plenary sitting, instead of committee.

Bismarck pointed out that Federal Councillors were amenable to the law for all their statements. The bill was intended to enhance the dignity of the Reichstag by strengthening the authority of its President, and to hinder the propagation of exciting Socialist speeches. It must be regarded as a means of combating further Socialist agitation, not as interference with the rights of Parliament. The dangers of Socialism were not yet so far removed as to render it possible to dispense with interior measures.

The debate was adjourned.

SOCIALISTS ARRESTED.

VIENNA, March 4.—Many arrests of So-

cialists have been made in Lemberg and Cracow.

NOT MUCH HOPE.

BERLIN, March 4.—In the debate on the Discipline bill to-day, Bismarck declared he would not thrust benefits upon the Reichstag. He said he did not believe the bill would pass. He had never had much hope of it. He trusted the Reichstag would continue to support the Government against the Socialists.

Bismarck announced that the Government would not relinquish the struggle on account of the hostile vote.

ROME.

THE POPE'S SENTIMENTS.

BERLIN, March 4.—The Pope concludes, from the speeches of the Pope to the journalists and Cardinals there is but slight prospect of a peace between the Vatican and the European States, especially Germany, unless the Pope considerably modifies his

STATE AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the Illinois General Assembly at Springfield.

The State Board of Equalization a Subject of Discussion.

Senator Joslyn Anathematizes Certain Railroad Corporations.

The Same Legislator Cuts Judges Down to \$10,000 Worth of Reading.

Considerations Touching Upon the State's Assumption of Local Finances.

Another Debate Upon the Question of Interest and Usury.

Closing Hours of the Wisconsin Legislature—The Indiana Democrats.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 4.—Almost a full Senate to-morrow.

The Newcomer resolutions on the Chinese question were laid before the Senate. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator Moffat presented voluminous petitions against the manufacture of whisky.

Senator Taliaferro introduced a bill to establish another Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Bills on second reading being read, Bill 350, as a substitute for Bill 16 on the calendar—a bill to aid industrial schools for girls—Senator Bush offered an amendment to Sec. 8; but, before action, Senator Hunt's joint resolution to extend the terms of county officer, came up as a special order.

Several bills proposed to exempt Surveyors, because the Committee recognizes Surveyors as officers. They should be statutory officers.

Adopted.

Senator Southworth offered an amendment to strike out the proviso, but withdrew it.

The resolution was then rejected—yeas, 30; nays, 8.

Senator Bush's amendment was then read to fill in blanks as to the clothing required and the time girls shall be held in custody.

Before action the bill was postponed until Thursday morning.

Senator Johnson introduced a bill to prohibit the holding of public meetings.

Bill 338, to revise the law in relation to Recorders and legalize the acts of Deputies, was ordered engrossed,—as well as Bill 335.

PROTESTS.

Senator Riddle rose to a question of duty. He complained that Wilson's bill (200) had been delayed by the printer—delay he felt certain was in the interest of a corrupt ring of Cook County Commissioners. No explanation was given, and the bill was dropped.

Senate bill 415, another revenue bill, brought Senator to the floor to speak. When he was done the bill was voted down.

He was opposed to abolishing the Board of Education, because it was the bulwark erected by the people to defend themselves against grasping corporations.

The State, he said, was fairly honeycombed with secret interests, and he warned the Senate to be careful.

Senator McMillan, the reported author, disclaimed any sympathy with the bill, and urged the Senate to sustain it.

Senator Riddle moved to strike out the enact inclosure.

Several Deacons regarded the bill as too important to be trifled with, and, therefore, moved to postpone it as a special order, for it embraced constitutional questions of vast importance.

Senator Joslyn moved to strike out the bill.

The Board of Education had a large property at \$400,000,000. The State Board was made up of coarse men and broken-down politicians. The Board had an amount upon capital stock \$100,000,000, and a safe plan. He regarded it as honest and intelligent Board.

Senator Eddle followed in another speech.

It was then postponed till Tuesday.

The bill to provide for the manner of payment of claims against the State was read and referred to the Senate.

Senator Fuller introduced an obituary resolution in reference to John Early, late Senator.

Adopted, man com.

Bill 338, to protect game, and to consolidate the several laws on that subject, was ordered engrossed.

COURT LEAGUE.

The bill making an appropriation for the State Court-House and Library at Ottawa, when it was worth \$400,000,000. The State Board was made up of coarse men and broken-down politicians. The Board had an amount upon capital stock \$100,000,000, and a safe plan. He regarded it as honest and intelligent Board.

Senator Eddle followed in another speech.

It was then postponed till Tuesday.

The bill to provide for the manner of payment of claims against the State was read and referred to the Senate.

Senator Eddle reminded Senator Whiting that the United States Supreme Court had affirmed the decision of the Board of Education.

Senator Eddle, who had a large property at \$400,000,000, the State Board was made up of coarse men and broken-down politicians. The Board had an amount upon capital stock \$100,000,000, and a safe plan. He regarded it as honest and intelligent Board.

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Senator Eddle followed in another speech.

It was then postponed till Tuesday.

The bill making an appropriation for the State Court-House and Library at Ottawa, when it was worth \$400,

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Republican City Convention to Be Held Tuesday.

And the Democratic One a Week from Saturday.

Pomeroy's Flatists Make an Effort at Holding a Convention.

Good Turn-Out of Republicans at the Ward-Club Meetings.

THE REPUBLICANS.

THE CONVENTION TO BE HELD FRIDAY.

The Republican City Central Committee held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at the Pacific Hotel, Mr. John H. Croch in the chair. There was a full attendance of the Committee, and the meeting was largely reinforced by prominent Republicans from the different wards.

On motion of Conrad Folz, Town-Clerk Shantz was appointed to act on behalf of Michael Schmidt, the member from the Fifth Ward, who was detained at home by illness.

A letter from Representative Thomas, now in Springfield, was read, asking that Samuel Collyer be allowed to act as his proxy.

Some discussion followed for the reason that, at the previous meeting of the Committee, Mr. Washington Hesing was chosen by the unanimous vote of the Committee to act in place of Gen. Thomas.

Mr. Hesing stated that he had accepted the appointment, and in accordance with his duties had selected three judges for the primary election, and a place holding the election.

The Chair decided in favor of Mr. Collyer, for the reason that it has always been the custom of the Committee to recognize the wish of the absent member in appointing his proxy.

Mr. Hertz, of the Fourteenth Ward, appealed from the decision.

A roll of the call was ordered, and the Chair was sustained by a vote of 12 to 4.

Mr. Hammer, from the Committee on APportionment,

submitted its report, as follows:

The Committee on Representation is the committee which is to consider the question of the apportionment of the House of Representatives to the State of Illinois. It is the opinion of the Committee that the Republican vote for Gen. Smith for State Treasurer at last election was cast for the benefit of the people of the State, and was a just and reasonable apportionment which to fix the quota representation in the next City Convention.

The Committee further believes that each 150 or fraction of 150 and over of the Republic's votes cast for Gen. Smith should be entitled to one delegate, and that the delegation should be composed of two delegates, as was done in 1876.

Mr. Connelly moved that the resolution of the Committee be adopted.

Mr. Hesing moved that the resolution be

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

What is Being Accomplished in New York.

The Latest Facts About Fuller, Edison, and Sawyer.

The Death of Fuller and His Interesting Inventions.

He Expires While Explaining a New Induction Coil.

Gas Stocks Rising Rapidly—Latest Quotations.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A remarkable man has died in this city on the ninth floor of the people of New York do not seem to know it yet. He was a rival of Edison in the field of electric light, and every year the superior of the Edison Paris inventor. His name was the peculiar one of Jim Billings Fuller, that having been the name by which he was christened, Fuller was an old mechanic and electrician, who took up the problem of the electric light in 1854, four years before Edison did. He has made an exhaustive and effective study of the possibilities of induction ever since, and is believed by his friends to have known more about induction than any other American experimenter. He was a modest man, and this joined with the fact that he has had a large number of capitalists associated with him, has given some method of lighting by electricity, has had the effect to draw him to avoid notice, while others were seeking it. Business is business, and the men who have been supplying Fuller with capital have not cared to have him seen, and the man himself was naturally reticent. He avoided the public, therefore, so much that he kept his name and address out of the directory, and has allowed no one to know where his shops have been, except those immediately interested in his work, and all the facts about his ideas and inventions have been kept.

A CLOSE SECRET AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

Fuller has latterly been working at a new laboratory and workshop, built for him on Broadway, near the corner of Thirty-third street, by a company of Brooklyn capitalists, who have organized with a capital of \$100,000 to introduce his light. No outsider has been permitted to enter this shop. Fuller has kept particularly aloof from Edison. The two men were personal friends and old-time companions. But it would not do to have them meet. It might have been claimed that they got their ideas from each other. In the secure seclusion of his shop, Fuller has been working day and night for the last year to get his light perfected. He worked too hard. He began to run down physically, to burn out. He was taken with insomnia, but, as split of remonstrances, kept on his ideas into practical operation, and lived just long enough to succeed covered with patents both in the United States and abroad. Two weeks ago, Fuller finished a new lamp. It was the product of hard study and much experiment with induction coils. He put the lamp together, and was in the act of lighting it, when it fell over and exploded, and fell to the floor completely exhausted. He had to be carried to his house, half a block away on West Thirty-sixth street, immediately. He was ill for a week.

He turned over to his son, for his son, George W. Fuller (no relative), to explain to him what had happened.

A NEW PRINCIPLE IN INDUCTION.

George came in, sat down, and listened. Mr. Fuller told him all about his invention, and, learning about the fineness of the wire, the shape of the magnet core, how to wrap it, and that and details, illustrating by motions with his hands. "What do you understand?" said George, "do you understand that?" Fuller replied that he did. Mr. Fuller then said, "Now, George, I want you to be sure about that. It is very important that you understand it." So he went over the whole explanation again, saying at the end of it, "Now, George, do you understand that?" Then he turned him back to his work, and had prepared to give one of the last of January. Fifty lamps were constructed especially for the purpose of his shop, on the corner of Elm and Walker streets, in a glass globe, with a wick as the chimney of a student-lamp. On trying them the lamps got so hot as to be unmanageable, and the extra heat was a great hindrance. Mr. Fuller then began to try a new form of globe, and gave a private exhibition of five lights about a week ago. That did very well for a private exhibition, and Sawyer was highly delighted before people will have much confidence in his invention. He has never shown more than five, and does not claim to have burned more than seventeen once, requiring six-and-a-half hours for each.

THE CURRENT IS REGULATED BY A BAR.

Although six months have passed since the first agitation about the electric light, it has not produced a light which is being utilized, and that is due to the fact that the lights become dim and bright with the strength of the current, and, in this way, it may be regulated by heat.

This regulation acts too slowly. When the current increases the lamp melts in the twinkling of an eye, before the regulator can act. Professor J. C. Park, of New York, shows that this is Edison's constant experience.

His lamps are melting all the time, and there is much discouragement to the "Wizard's" laboratory. Now, Fuller has invented a different principle, and has left them in the lurch just as they were about to begin public operations. The Company is now building a number of machines to light factories, and is about to introduce Mr. Fuller's invention.

The peculiarity of the Fuller light consists in that the main current from the generators does not pass through the entire system, but through a coil, and it may be regulated by a diaphragm or stopper which is controlled by heat. But this regulator acts too slowly. When the current increases the lamp melts in the twinkling of an eye, before the regulator can act.

It is a principle derived from Mr. Park that this is Edison's constant experience.

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The peculiarity of the Fuller light consists in that the main current from the generators does not pass through the entire system, but through a coil, and it may be regulated by a diaphragm or stopper which is controlled by heat. But this regulator acts too slowly. When the current increases the lamp melts in the twinkling of an eye, before the regulator can act.

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PARIS.

Father Hyacinthe on the War-path in the French Capital.

Inauguration of the Gallican-Catholic Crusade—Opening of M. Loyer's Church.

Scandalous Proceedings—The Prospects of the Movement—Catholicism and Infidelity in France.

Sacred Music in Paris—The Hippodrome and Conservatoire Concerts—New Works by Victor Hugo, Zola, and de Goncourt.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PART II.—M. Hyacinthe has given other evidence. He has been born, he says, in a city we believe is—an honest man. That is his eloquent, ardent, and energetic, I need not say. But what good he can do to his countrymen or the world in general by the last venture of his in Paris, I must confess I fail to understand. You have heard some whispers of this new Gallican-Catholic crusade. Like another Don Quixote de la Mancha, the gallant priest has buckled on his armor and gone forth to tilt at the venerable corruptions of the Roman Church. Last Sunday his own church was opened. It is a modest building, of small proportions and extremely unattractive appearance, situated in the upper street known as the Rue du Chevaucheur, close to the Rue Lafayette. Before the inauguration of Gallicanism it served the profane purpose of a third-rate caf-chantant, and bore the name of Folies-Montmilon. I have drunk more than one glass of ale within the walls which now echo the sound of praise and thanksgiving; and I remember especially having on several occasions listened with much delight to a pretty little operetta entitled, I believe, "Le Poumier des Amours," which at one time was the chief item in the Folies-Montmilon programme. Can it be wondered at if the Parisians, no very bad art at the best, have almost given up a mocking title for Father Hyacinthe's temple? They call it

"THE 'FOLIES-MONTMILON'."

and, to speak truth, the greatest admirers of the eminent preacher and Christian who thus derided could hardly tell that the Gallican crusade is "rather" foolish. Its object is a noble one,—true; but this attempt to reform Roman Catholicism comes too late by three centuries. What passed for revolution in the troubled days of Luther and Melanchton now seems "reaction" to the mass of Frenchmen. This nation goes not far beyond reformations. The religious reaction of the eighteenth century closed at the close of the eighteenth century. Men here are now ranged into two camps,—indifferent or irreconcileable. On one side are a few—very few—fanatical Catholics, of the kind we style "Roman" or "Ultramontane." On the other is a vast multitude of Voltaireans, philosophers, Comteists, skeptics, and Atheists,—whom their opponents scornfully and sweepingly name the Free-Thinkers. Between these two extremes there is a wide gap, outwardly still Catholic, inwardly growing less Catholic every day. How can Father Hyacinthe hope now, do he in his heart even hope—indeed, does he not—such a thing as a return for Protestantism in France in the Nineteenth Century. Truly, if our joy be at Rejoice at me—you may weep or not weep over the person of your son; but let me tell you, his audience, his zeal, his reputation, will bring crowds to hear him for a few weeks, months, or years; but will it be for "many-days" wonder?" and fill the papers for a week?

BUT AFTER?

will be have changed the heart of one bigot; or drawn a single atheist back to the Church? Not one of us know nothing of France. The philosopher, the economist, the political economist, and connoisseur, this atheist will laugh him to scorn, or snub him by with a shrug of the shoulders. The Ultramontane will hate him even more intensely, and will give him a savage and cruel deal—for often he is a man really well hated by Mother Church. Father Hyacinthe is the Roachdoctor, he wrote a long article recently, attacking Mgr. Guibert, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, informing him of the step he intended taking. This estimable Prelate was in the most execrable position, and committed himself to the remark that he was at a loss, to understand what interested the letter of an excommunicated priest could have for him, and winding up with a pious prayer that he might be allowed to admit the error of his ways before he left this world for another. This is the sort of treatment he can expect from such a one. When he may expect from the other he may partly guess if he reads the papers which report his proceedings under the heading of

"THEATRICAL NEWS," and if he saw anything of the joking and ribaldry I saw at the opening ceremony last Sunday. He might have seen journalists walking up and down in the lobby (that once led to the stage of the Opera) and commiserating their positions on the secretary where stands the altar), smoking and laughing as if they were in a cafe. He might have seen people jesting about him, and laughing at him, the by-the-by—with a freedom and grossness verging on the licentious. And, if he was near the door, about half past 3 o'clock, the afternoon, he would have seen a crowd of various ticket-holders dicing for admittance and swearing at the white-caveted American gentlemen, in their character of charlatans, and numbers of them—when the exact position remains a mystery, and when ever he revisited the words "l'ion d'au" (Milieu)—to bar the passage by force and persuasion. All together the scene was

THEATRICAL FAIRY.

The church is nearly roomy about 1,200 people, but when the choir stood up to sing the inaugural hymn, the heat was stifling. Order seemed to reign. Laughter and the building came to a standstill of a moment, and the lobby looking on to the altar, in order to get a view of the proceedings. As to the disuse itself, it was, as I suppose, of course, against the interest of the spectators, but the electric light, which had been put in to secure the effect, he may have given if he read the papers which report his proceedings under the heading of

WESTON'S WALK.

He Loses His Wager with Sir John Astley, New York.

London, Feb. 28.—At 11:30 o'clock last night, Mr. Windsor to walk a measured mile in an endeavor to regain his aches, having fifty-six miles to cover. At 3:30 this morning he had gained fifteen miles, when he rested for three hours to sleep. By 8:30 o'clock he had adduced miles to his gain leaving forty miles of aches. Mr. Windsor had reached the distance of half past 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the actual distance covered was 1,077½ miles.

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